

Occasional showers to-night and tomorrow. Light southerly winds.

The Washington Times

REAL ESTATE INVESTORS

Advertise in The Times

NUMBER 3700.

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 28, 1904.

PRICE ONE CENT.

STUTTLER FLATLY DENIES A CHARGE OF TAKING A BRIBE

Much Interest Shown in Morning Session of Investigation.

WEST EXPLAINS A FACT

Witnesses Contradict One Another to the Peril of Prosecution.

The trial of Warner Stutler, Superintendent of Street Cleaning, charged by Royal Robinson with official maladministration, was continued at the District Building by the District Commissioners at 10:45 o'clock this morning, with Stutler on the stand.

The Street Cleaning Superintendent was called on to explain why he had allowed Rush to clean a larger street area with machine sweepers than had been allowed to Lilly & Robinson, thus giving Rush more money than had gone to Lilly & Robinson for such work.

Before Stutler could answer this, Commissioner West made an explanation, taking upon himself all responsibility for the area having been increased as charged.

The morning session was marked, as it was yesterday, by a slim attendance by outsiders, but, contrary to the inattention paid to yesterday's proceedings, everybody today showed a deep interest. Stutler's counsel took a bigger part in the case, and spent much time in asking the superintendent questions that would bring answers showing his devotion to his work and giving an impression that the charges of the department were well founded.

Robinson Asks Questions.

Robinson throughout the session and asked him closely regarding statistics, street cleaning schedules, and other figures in Stutler's various reports.

Stutler came to the board room provided with an armful of books, bound reports, and other papers. These he consulted often when under examination by Robinson and the Commissioners.

Mr. West's explanation of the increased area of streets cleaned yesterday, however, was that the Commissioner had ordered Stutler to put machine sweepers on several streets, and that cars were operated. This he said was done in order to keep the cars from falling clouds of dirt when in motion. Such an order, he declared, was issued by him without any suggestion from Stutler on the matter. The necessary increase in the machine-swept area, he said, was evident.

Denies the Allegation.

After this a question from Commissioner Macfarland brought from Stutler a denial of the allegation made yesterday by a witness that the Superintendent had boasted of having made Duggett & Duggin, contractors for street cleaning, lose their jobs under the District. He said he had never made any declaration that could be construed in the manner alleged.

Mr. Macfarland then produced and read a letter which was addressed to Stutler. The letter was signed "Citizen." Stutler said there was no truth in the anonymous charge of bribery.

"Of course," he concluded, "you could get the truth from Escher."

Never Threatened Beymer.

The Superintendent denied explicitly he had ever told Beymer to take care about what he said in his evidence at this hearing. He said Beymer did not like him, because he had been reprimanded on one occasion by Stutler. It will be remembered that Beymer said Stutler did not like him.

Beymer, Stutler claimed, has of late been in frequent consultation with Robinson, the accuser in this case.

In speaking of the Superintendent's management of his street inspectors who worked at night, Commissioner West asked Stutler questions which elicited the information that up to a short time ago, when a reform in the matter was suggested, St. West, these night inspectors had no one in authority over them to tell them when to work or when not to work.

"As I understand it," said Commissioner West, "these men, without anyone in authority over them, decided, by midnight street-corner discussion, when it would be best to put the cleaners to work, or when it would be desirable to stop."

WEATHER REPORT.

Showers are indicated for tonight and Friday in the Middle and South Atlantic States, the East Gulf States and Tennessee, and for tonight only in the Ohio Valley and the lower lake region. The temperature will not change materially.

The winds along the Middle and South Atlantic and East Gulf coasts will be light to fresh southerly, and on the lower lakes fresh northwesterly to west.

TEMPERATURE.

9 a. m. 72
12 noon 77
1 p. m. 78
2 p. m. 79

DOWNTOWN TEMPERATURE.

9 a. m. 70
12 noon 75
1 p. m. 76
2 p. m. 77

THE SUN.

Sun sets today 7:10
Sun rises tomorrow 5:45

TIDE TABLE.

Low tide today 3:35 p. m.
High tide today 9:02 p. m.
Low tide tomorrow 2:57 a. m.
High tide tomorrow 9:14 a. m., 9:40 p. m.

AN UNKNOWN POLE ATTEMPTS TO KILL BIG MEAT PACKER

STRIKERS AS PICKETS

George P. Ward Selected as the Foreigner's Victim.

Do Duty Around the Stock Yards in Spite of Police Orders.

CHICAGO, July 28.—An attempt to assassinate George P. Ward, a leading live stock man, at the stock yards, was made shortly before noon by an unknown Pole.

The attempt was unsuccessful. The man was arrested. The affair caused great excitement at the yards, as the assailant was supposed to be a striker.

PACKERS PUT AN END TO HOPE

CHICAGO, July 28.—The absolute refusal of the packers to confer with the strikers again put at rest all hope of a settlement of the big strike.

The State board of arbitration, armed with authority from the unions to make concessions, sought the conference. They met representatives of the packers and were handed this typewritten statement: "We had an agreement with Mr. Donnelly's organization and the allied trades which they have failed to live up to, and under these circumstances we don't care to make any further agreements with them."

Swift & Co. announced that all strikers would be paid off this morning. This, the officials say, closes the company's dealings with the men.

The packers claim that as soon as all talk of peace-conferences is at an end many of the strikers will return to work.

Some of the freight handlers struck this morning, when ordered to load some packing products. There is "little danger of this strike being effective, as most of the packing house shipments are handled by the company's own men."

Serious Situation.

These are the first railroad men to go out. A strike of the switchmen would be serious.

Inspector Hunt, in charge of the police at the yards, decided to stop all picketing. Most of the disorder is the result of rows between pickets and others.

The inspectors' orders are to keep every moving, and if pickets appear to make them move on or arrest them. This order removes one of the strikers' most effective weapons, and leads to the belief that the strike will settle down now to a tedious, long-drawn-out test of strength between the men and the packers.

From the packers' viewpoint the situation this morning is quite satisfactory. They give out the following table to show that their plants are fairly well manned:

Men	Out
Swift & Company.....	5,384
Armour.....	5,092
Libby.....	2,365
Nelson Morris & Co.....	4,120
Schwartzschild & Sulzberger.....	1,234
National Packing Co.....	6,284

Clerks and general office help are doing much of the work inside the yards. Anna Reinhardt, a comely telephone girl, is driving an omnibus that brings in office workers.

Despite the general and stringent order against picketing the strikers kept near about the centers of action watching closely every movement made by the packers.

To provide against any possibility of trouble the Chicago Junction Railway Company this morning shut down its stock yards freight department, fifty of the company's handlers having quit work Wednesday.

PACKERS CLAIM TO HAVE MEN

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 28.—Excepting Cudahy and Schwartzschild & Sulzberger, which were more nearly union houses than any of their competitors, the packers have about all the men they need. They have withdrawn their advertisements today for more hands.

The packers bought more stock today than previously, and commission men, in view of the confirmation of their expectations that no further sympathetic strike would occur, are advising shipment of live stock. Market conditions here probably will be normal from now on.

PITTSBURG WORKS FOR WINDY CITY

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 28.—In an effort to outwit the strikers in Chicago the packers of that city to a large extent are having their cattle butchered in this city and at Cleveland, Ohio.

Ever since the strike began the local consumption has been killed here, and the packers, finding this out, took advantage of the fact and made arrangements to supply their trade from this point. A great deal of killing has been done, some of it by inexperienced hands.

Best Boards, \$1.50 Per 100 Feet.

Frank Libbey & Co., 6th & N. Y. Adv.

PRESIDENT COMES TO WHITE HOUSE THIS AFTERNOON

Party Left Sagamore Hill for Washington at 10.23 o'Clock.

MR. LOEB IN THE PARTY

Roosevelt Boys Going to St. Louis to Visit the Exposition.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 28.—President and Mrs. Roosevelt and their sons, Theodore, Kermit, and Archie, left Oyster Bay, at 10:23 o'clock this morning. Accompanying them were Secretary Loeb, Assistant Secretary Barnes, Stenographers Latta, Hinman, and McGrew, Executive Clerk Netherlands, Telegrapher Ingling, Messengers Hall, Lightfoot, and Dulaney, and two Secret Service detectives.

The party went by special train to Long Island City. President Roosevelt and his family occupying the private car of President Baldwin, of the Long Island Railroad Company.

Police Commissioner McAdoo, of New York, met the President at Long Island City, with his private carriage. The Chief Magistrate entered the conveyance and his wife followed and they remained in it until they had been alternately ferried and driven from Long Island City to Jersey City, where the President boarded a special car attached to the regular 12:55 p. m. Pennsylvania train for Washington.

The train will probably be split in two and the portion to which is attached the President's car will be run as either the first or second section to the Capital. The Presidential party is expected to arrive in Washington about 6:30 o'clock tonight.

Boys Going to St. Louis.

The three elder Roosevelt boys will proceed to St. Louis, leaving their father and mother at Philadelphia this afternoon. In company with Philip Roosevelt, their cousin, and Alexander Russell, their chum, they will "do" the World's Fair for a week or ten days. When they return to Oyster Bay their mother will leave Washington to rejoin them.

During the time the President is away from Long Island the Secret Service guard will still be maintained at Sagamore Hill, but by a reduced force.

As the President expects to return to Oyster Bay about the middle of August it has not been thought worth while to transport any of the horses to the Capital this trip. There are several driving horses in the White House stables that can be used to draw the President's carriage, and if either Mr. Roosevelt or his wife wish to go riding they will hire from the stables of a fashionable riding school not far from the mansion.

When the President and Mrs. Roosevelt arrive in Washington this evening they will find not only the White House, but the grounds around it, in the most attractive array possible.

Mrs. Roosevelt's Colonial flower gardens on either side of the south front balcony are in fine shape, and for the first time she will see them gay with kitchen garden blossoms.

The beds on the lower side of the north lawn next to Pennsylvania Avenue, have never thriven, and will probably be a source of disappointment to their originator.

Although only a few Cabinet officials are here they will meet with the President tomorrow to make the reports of their departments.

The first fully attended meeting of the Cabinet will be on Tuesday, when Secretary Hay and Secretary Taft will have returned. It is possible that the President may remain here only two weeks before returning to Oyster Bay.

ROOT DECLINES TO BE CANDIDATE

NEW YORK, July 28.—Governor Odell announces he has received a letter from Elihu Root, in which Root says he is not a candidate for the nomination for governor on the Republican ticket this fall.

The governor made this statement at the Republican Club after his return from Oyster Bay. He added that he knew nothing about the situation so far as the governorship is concerned beyond what was contained in the letter.

Many members of the State committee will be in the city today, tomorrow and Saturday. Leaders from all parts of the State, aside from members of the State committee, will also be on hand.

State Committee Not Called.

There was an erroneous report yesterday that Governor Odell had called a meeting of the State committee for today. The governor said:

"There has been no call for a meeting of the State committee. I have asked several members of the State committee and other leaders to come here and see me before the end of the week. There is much to discuss about party matters. This talk is not necessarily a call. It cannot be said that a final decision will be reached about the governorship at this gathering, or that any other matter will be definitely settled. It will be just a general talk."

Pleased With Roosevelt's Speech.

The governor was greatly pleased with the speech made by President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay. "It was a strong and convincing address," said the governor. "It went right to the point. I don't think that there is much to worry about now. We shall get under way soon, and the outlook for success is remarkably bright."

(Continued on Ninth Page.)

PLEHVE ASSASSINATED BY EXPLOSION OF BOMB



GENERAL KUROPATKIN. Veteran Russian Fighter Who Is Reported Wounded.

KUROPATKIN SHOT IN THE SHOULDER

Commander-in-Chief of Russian Forces Wounded in Battle at Tashichiao. Another General Killed.

LONDON, July 28.—The Tientsin correspondent of the "London Star" reports that Kuropatkin was wounded in the shoulder during the battle at Tashichiao on July 24.

Another general was killed. The Russians, according to the correspondent, lost 10,000 men.

JAPANESE PURSUE RUSSIANS.

The Japanese embassy has a dispatch from Tokyo, containing a report by Oku in which he states that the Japanese army, pursuing the enemy, advanced on July 25 to the north of Tashichiao.

The Russians retreated to the northward. He adds that Tashichiao and Newkiatun (?) are ablaze.

Russia Gives Promise To Make All Amends

LONDON, July 28.—Your correspondent is officially informed that Foreign Minister Lansdowne has received satisfactory assurances from Russia that full satisfaction will be given Great Britain in the matter of the steamer Knight Commander, which was sunk by the Vladivostok cruisers on Sunday.

The State Department was formally advised this morning of the release of the steamer Ardoza, in the following dispatch from Spencer F. Eddy, secretary of the American embassy at St. Petersburg:

"Steamship Ardoza was released two days ago."

The Ardoza is the British steamer seized in the Red Sea several days ago, which carried a large supply of ammunition and arms consigned by George W. Peabody & Co., of New York, to the United States army in the Philippines.

Squadron Sighted.

TOKYO, July 28.—The Vladivostok squadron was reported off the coast of Awa province today.

The Japanese. He adds that a Japanese division is moving on Haicheng.

Kuropatkin, the Russian commander-in-chief in Manchuria, supplements his own dispatches about the battle at Tashichiao with the reports of Lieutenant General Zaronaleff, who states that an attempt to take the offensive against the Japanese right flank failed, the Russians losing heavily.

Retreat Ordered.

It was ascertained after the fight that eighteen Russian battalions had been engaged. At least two Japanese divisions supported an overwhelming number of batteries. The report adds: "In these circumstances I did not think it advisable to resume the battle on the following day. I resolved to retreat north. The losses have not yet been ascertained, but are estimated to have been about twenty officers and 600 men killed and wounded. Colonel Aupensky, of the Tomsk Regiment, was severely wounded."

"I must testify to the remarkable firmness of all the troops of my command in this difficult action, which lasted fifteen hours. The Siberian regiments particularly distinguished themselves by unwavering endurance. They had to meet the main attack. They did not yield much ground despite the enormous numerical superiority of the enemy and repeated attacks on our center, where the fighting on four occasions was conducted at close quarters with the occupation of Tashichiao by

(Continued on Third Page.)

Russian Minister of the Interior Blown to Atoms on Way to Czar—Coachman and Bystanders Killed.

ASSAILANT SAID TO BE A JEW; REFUSES TO GIVE HIS NAME

Body Terribly Mutilated—Arm and Legs Torn Off—Varied Story of the Assault. Immense Sensation Caused.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 28.—W. K. Plehve, the Russian minister of the interior, was killed by a bomb thrown by a Jew, whose name is not known, at 10 o'clock this morning.

The bomb was thrown under the minister's carriage when he was in front of the St. Petersburg terminus of the Warsaw Railway. The messenger of death exploded under the rear portion of the carriage.

BLOWN TO ATOMS.

The minister and his coachman were both killed instantly. Their bodies were horribly mangled by the force of the explosion.

A number of reports as to the exact circumstances surrounding the tragic ending of M. Plehve, who was one of the most powerful men in the policies of the nation, are current. So far as can be obtained from authentic sources the bomb throwing occurred in the following manner:

M. Plehve, who was driving to the station to proceed to Peterhof Palace, had reached the Hotel De Varsovie, which is close to the station, when a man rushed out of the restaurant connected with the hotel and hurled a smoking bomb directly in front of the horses drawing the minister's carriage.

The carriage passed partly over the bomb, until the missile was directly under the seat, when with a resounding detonation the bomb exploded. The air was filled with portions of the carriage.

BODIES IN THE DEBRIS.

When it settled the bodies of M. Plehve and his coachman were lying in the midst of the debris. Secret service men and others at hand rushed to the place where the torn body of the minister lay.

He was dead and must have perished without knowing what had occurred. One of his arms was shattered and his whole body was torn and crushed.

So great was the force of the explosion that several buildings near at hand were badly damaged and the windows of the railway station were all broken. A number of bystanders were injured, several of them seriously.

ATTEMPT TO KILL ASSAILANT.

Immediately all was confusion, the hearts of those who viewed the deed being struck cold with terror and fear. Then, a moment later, a rush was made for the man who had thrown the bomb. But for the presence of gendarmes his end would have come shortly and miserably.

He was hurried off, however, to a place of safety.

Predicts Other Assassinations.

The prisoner, who is said by some to be a Jew, and by others a Finn, when arrested, said:

"This is nothing to what is to come. I am not the only one."

As to the exact nature of the murdered minister's wounds nothing official has been given out as yet. Several who saw the body, however, say it was mutilated beyond recognition.

Head Blown Off.

One person states that M. Plehve's head was blown entirely off. Another says his head was badly crushed, while an arm and both legs were torn off by the explosion.

The body was taken at once to the minister's late home. There a requisition was made for the body, which was returned to the family.

Czar Prostrated.

The Czar, when notified of the death of M. Plehve, was completely prostrated.

The birthday of Grand Duke Vladimir was being celebrated at Krasnoye Selo today. M. Plehve intended attending the festivities after he had made his

ASSASSINATION IS ASCRIBED TO WAR POLICY OR JAPAN

Spencer F. Eddy, the secretary of the United States embassy at St. Petersburg, sent the State Department the following dispatch under yesterday's date: "The minister of the interior was assassinated at 10 o'clock this morning."

Ethelbert Watts, the United States consul general at St. Petersburg, also reported the death of the Russian minister of interior in the following dispatch: "Plehve assassinated this morning. Others killed and wounded. Bomb explosion. No disturbances."

MINISTER PLEHVE'S LAST ACT WAS ONE OF JEW-BAITING

BERLIN, July 28.—Prominent Jews here have received information of M. Plehve's last administrative act, which was the perpetration of measures of relentless Jew-baiting.

He decreed the suppression of four Hebrew newspapers published in St. Petersburg, thus throwing out of employment 300 Jews, with 1,300 others dependent on them. Not content with this, he ordered the Jews thus thrown out of work and